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10/540,952	06/27/2005	Tetsuhiko Takahashi	1141/74722	3793
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COOPER & DUNHAM, LLP			FETZNER, TIFFANY A	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/540,952	Applicant(s) TAKAHASHI ET AL.
	Examiner Tiffany A. Fetzner	Art Unit 2859

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(o).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 December 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 27 June 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/1648) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED RCE ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/31/2007 has been entered.

Specification

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

The following title is suggested:

--Magnetic Resonance Imaging Device with Multiple RF Coils Applying Half-pulse Waveforms for Selective Excitation of a Local Region---

Priority

3. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 06/27/2005 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the examiner has considered the information disclosure statement. The initialed and dated information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 06/27/2005 is of record, and was previously attached to the Office action of November 17th 2006.

Drawings

5. The examiner approves the drawing corrections to **figure 1**, which were submitted on **March 21st 2007**.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed March 21st 2007 have been fully considered but they moot in view of applicant's RCE amendments and the rejections set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. **Amended Claims 1-13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Pauly et al.**, US patent 5,150,053
2. With respect to **Amended Claim 1**, **Pauly et al.**, teaches and shows "A magnetic resonance imaging apparatus" [See figures 1a and 2; col. 4 lines 6-37] for imaging a selected portion (i.e. a selected slice) of a subject placed in a static magnetic field" [See col. 3 lines 33-57] ", said magnetic field imaging apparatus comprising RF transmitting means" (i.e. component 24) "for applying an RF magnetic-field excitation pulse to a said subject placed in a static magnetic field" [See transmitter 24 of figure 2], "an RF irradiation control means for controlling irradiation phase of the RF magnetic-field excitation pulse" [See computer 20, RF coils 26, 14, and the gradient coils of figures 1a and 2], "RF receiving means for detecting nuclear magnetic resonance signals generated from the subject" [See receiver 28 of figure 2], "a control means for controlling the RF transmitting means, the RF irradiation control means and the RF receiving means" [See computer component 20], "and an image formation means for reconstructing an image of said selected portion of the subject by using the nuclear magnetic resonance signals" [See the operating console, the CRT and the computer 20 of figure 2], said RF transmitting means including a first coil and one or more additional coils. [See the at least 2 coils 26 of figure 2 "wherein the RF irradiation control means" (i.e. computer 20 and gradient amplifier 22) "controls RF irradiation so that the RF excitation pulse should be is simultaneously applied with to each of said first coil and said one or more additional coils such that a phase of the a second half of the RF pulse a waveform of an output of at least one of said one or more additional coils, after the temporal center thereof of the excitation pulse is different by 180 degrees from the a phase of the first half of the RF-pulse waveform, such that

excitation is selectively applied only to a local region. [See *the excitation pulse waveforms shown in figures 5, 6a-6d, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9a, 9b, 11a, 11b as examples 3, where the phase of the 1st half of an applied excitation RF pulse is then reversed after the temporal center of the first RF pulse is reached. See also col. 5 line 11 through col. 14 line 43, and the abstract in combination.*]

3. With respect to **Amended Claim 2, Pauly et al.**, teaches and shows that “the RF transmitting means is provided with a multiple array RF transmitting coil comprising multiple RF coils of different sensitivity profiles” [See figures 1a through figure 2, where coil 14 is comprised of at least a two coil array with opposite sensitivities, and also figure 2 where transmitter 24 controls both of the RF coils 26 which also comprise at least a two coil transmitting array with opposite or inverted sensitivity profiles. See also col. 1 lines 9-65], “and the RF irradiation control means” (i.e. [See computer 20, RF coils 26, 14, and the gradient coils of figures 1a and 2]), “performs such phase control for a part of the multiple RF coils that the phase of the second half of the RF pulse waveform after the temporal center thereof should be different by 180 degrees from the phase of the first half of the RF pulse waveform”. [See *the excitation pulse waveforms shown in figures 5, 6a-6d, 8a, 8b, 8c, 9a, 9b, 11a, 11b as examples 3, where the phase of the 1st half of an applied excitation RF pulse is then reversed after the temporal center of the first RF pulse is reached. See also col. 5 line 11 through col. 14 line 43, and the abstract in combination.*] The same reasons for rejection, that apply to **claim 1** also apply to **claim 2** and need not be reiterated.

4. With respect to **Amended Claim 3, Pauly et al.**, shows that “the multiple array RF transmitting coil” [See figures 1a, 2] “is provided with a RF loop coil” (i.e. RF coil 26 of figure 2, or the RF gradient coils which do not have a component number in figure 2, both meet this limitation. The examiner notes that in figure 1 the unlabeled gradient coils are loop wound on the rectangular loop cylinder 12] “and at least one RF differential coil” (i.e. the saddle RF coil 14 of figure 1a), “the RF differential coil” (i.e. RF saddle coil 14) “is provided with multiple RF subloop coils” [See the structure of component 14 in figure 1a], “the multiple RF subloop coils and the loop coil have a common central axis” [See figures 1a and figure 2 which show this limitation.], “the RF subloop coils are

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plane-symmetrically disposed around" (i.e. within the circumscribed volume defined by) "the loop coil" (i.e. inside the rectangular loop cylinder) "as the center" of the coil structure. (i.e. see figure 1a where saddle coil 14 is a central plane-symmetrically disposed coil structure) "and the RF subloop coils" (i.e. the x-y plane arcing loops on the right and left hand side of the top half of saddle coil 14 which are connected by the linear z-portion, or the x-y plane arcing loops on the right and left hand side of the bottom half of saddle coil 14 which are connected by the linear z-portion) "constituting the same RF differential coil" (i.e. either the top/upper or the lower/bottom saddle coil 14) "are connected so that currents should flow through a pair of plane-symmetrically disposed RF subloop coils in different directions". [See figure 1a. The examiner notes that because the right and left hand sides of either one of the upper or the lower half of the saddle coil 14 is mirror-symmetric, as is the field of view within the RF saddle coil 14 that the currents in the right and left hand sides as well as the upper and lower halves, of the overall saddle coil 14 are intrinsically flowing in opposite directions, due to the coil configuration itself.] The same reasons for rejection, which apply to claims 1, 2 also apply to **claim 3** and need not be reiterated.

5. With respect to **Amended Claim 4**, **Pauly et al.**, shows that "the RF differential coil" (i.e. saddle coil 14) "is provided with a primary RF differential coil" (i.e. the top upper half of coil 14) "and a secondary RF differential coil" (i.e. the lower bottom half of coil 14), "the RF subloop coils of the primary RF differential coil" (i.e. the x-y plane arcing loops on the right and left hand side of the top half of saddle coil 14, and its z-plane linear regions) "are disposed so that the RF loop coil" (i.e. the unlabeled RF gradient rectangularly cylindrical loop coil components on cylinder 12 of figure 1a) "should locate" (i.e. contain an imaging field of view, from which an image may be formed) "between the RF subloop coils of the primary RF differential coil" [See the upper half of the homogeneous region within the volume defined by the upper saddle coil 14] , "and the RF subloop coils of the secondary RF differential coil" (i.e. the x-y plane arcing loops on the right and left hand side of the bottom half of saddle coil 14, and its z-plane linear regions) "are disposed so that the RF loop coil" (i.e. the unlabeled RF gradient rectangularly cylindrical loop coil components on cylinder 12 of figure 1a)

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"and the RF subloop coils of the primary RF differential coil" (i.e. the x-y plane arcing loops on the right and left hand side of the top half of saddle coil 14, and its z-plane linear regions) "should locate" (i.e. contain an imaging field of view, from which an image may be formed) "between the RF subloop coils of the secondary RF differential coil". (i.e. the x-y plane arcing loops on the right and left hand side of the bottom half of saddle coil 14, and its z-plane linear regions)." [See the lower half of the homogeneous region within the volume defined by the lower saddle coil 14 of figure 1a.] The same reasons for rejection, that apply to **claims 1, 2, 3** also apply to **claim 4** and need not be reiterated.

6. With respect to **Amended Claim 5**, **Pauly et al.**, shows that "the RF transmitting means" (i.e. component 24 of figure 2) "is provided with, as RF transmitting coils, a first multiple array RF transmitting coil" (i.e saddle coil 14 of figure 1a which is comprised of an upper saddle coil 14 and a lower saddle coil 14; **or** from the combination of figures 1a and figure 2, a structure where the upper saddle coil 14 is represented as upper RF coil 26; and the lower saddle coil 14 of figure 1a is represented as lower RF coil 26 in figure 2;) "comprising a first RF loop coil and at least one differential coil having a common central axis" because the paired RF coils 26 and 14 of figures 1a and figure 2 are both loop shaped coils which provide either a saddle (i.e. coil 14), or a rectangular loop magnetic field (i.e. RF coil 26) differential, to produce a homogeneous magnetic region between the upper and lower coil components along a common axis. [See figures 1a and figure 2]. **Pauly et al.**, also shows "a second multiple array RF transmitting coil" (i.e. the paired gradient coils which are wound on cylinder 12 of figure 1a through 1d which transmit RF gradient pulses; **or** the RF transmitting gradient coils identified in figure 2, without a component number. The examiner notes that gradient coils are intrinsically differential coils, because a magnetic gradient is by definition a specific magnetic differential that is applied in a specific direction. Because figure 2 shows the gradient coils as rectangular loop coils, **Pauly et al.**, shows "a second multiple array RF transmitting coil comprising a second RF loop coil and at least one RF differential coil having a common central axis" [See figure 2, with respect to the pair of rectangular loop shaped gradient coils, which transmit a differential gradient magnetic

field, across 'a common central axis'.] Additionally from figure 2 **Pauly et al.**, shows that the central axes of the first and second multiple array RF transmitting coil are perpendicular to each other." [See figure 2 where the common axes of components 26, and the gradient coil are shown to be "perpendicular to each other." The same reasons for rejection that apply to **claims 1, 2** also apply to **claim 5** and need not be reiterated.

7. With respect to **Amended Claim 6**, **Pauly et al.**, shows that "the RF loop coil" (i.e. RF coil component 26 or the gradient coils of figure 2) "comprises plane-symmetrically disposed" [See figure 2] "multiple" (i.e. at least two) "RF loop coils" (i.e. there are two RF loop coils 26 shown in figure 2, which are 'plane-symmetrically disposed' on either side of a common axis, and two gradient coils shown in figure 2, which are also 'plane-symmetrically disposed' on either side of a common axis.) [See figure 2]. The same reasons for rejection that apply to **claims 1, 2**, and **3** also apply to **claim 6** and need not be reiterated.

8. With respect to **Amended Claim 7**, **Pauly et al.**, shows that "wherein the RF irradiation control means" (i.e. computer 20, gradient amplifier 22 and transmitter 24 combined) "performs such phase control for the RF differential coil among the multiple RF coils that the phase of the second half of the RF pulse waveform after the temporal center thereof should be different by 180 degree from the phase of the first half of the RF pulse waveform" [See the Gy and Gz gradients of figure 3, and figures 4a, 4b, 16a, 23a, and 31b]. The same reasons for rejection that apply to **claims 1, 2**, and **3** also apply to **claim 7** and need not be reiterated.

9. With respect to **Amended Claim 8**, **Pauly et al.**, shows and teaches that "the RF irradiation control means (i.e. computer 20, the RF transmitter 24 and the gradient amplifier 22) "performs such phase control for the RF differential coil that the phase should be inverse in two times of measurement, and the image formation means adds nuclear magnetic resonance signals obtained by two times of the measurement to reconstruct one image." [See figures 5→14, 20, and col. 5 line 6 → col. 14 line 43; where all of the different variations and permutations of how to combine the different phases and k-space data contrasts (i.e. the different sensitivities/profiles) image sets acquired concurrently to produce constructive or destructive interference in a final

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resulting image, from the multiple measurements and data image sets is taught in detail. See also the NMR images of figures 15a-d, 21a, 21b; and col. 3 lines 19-68.] The same reasons for rejection that applies to **claims 1, 2, 3, and 7** also apply to **claim 8** and need not be reiterated.

10. With respect to **Amended Claim 9, Pauly et al.**, shows that "wherein the control means" (i.e. computer 20 and gradient amplifier 22 of figure 2) "performs selective excitation for the slice direction" for the duration of time in which a detectable signal is to be received "upon" the termination of the "excitation by application of the RF magnetic field." [See figures 2 and 3 in combination, the Gx timing line in figure 3 is the slice direction.] See also figure 16 as a second example. The same reasons for rejection that apply to **claim 1**, also apply to **claim 9** and need not be reiterated.

11. With respect to **Amended Claim 10, Pauly et al.**, shows that "the control means" (i.e. computer 20 and gradient amplifier 22 of figure 2) "performs selective excitation for the phase encoding direction or frequency encoding direction upon excitation by application of the RF magnetic field." [See figures 2 and 3 in combination, the Gy and Gz timing lines in figure 3 represent the phase and frequency directions.] The same reasons for rejection that apply to **claim 1**, also apply to **claim 10** and need not be reiterated.

12. With respect to **Amended Claim 11, Pauly et al.**, shows that "the multiple array RF transmitting coil is used also as an RF receiving coil of the receiving means. [See figure 2 which shows that the same coils are used to transmit and receive.] The same reasons for rejection that apply to **claims 1, 2, and 3** also apply to **claim 11** and need not be reiterated.

13. With respect to **Amended Claim 12, Pauly et al.**, shows and teaches that "the control means" (i.e. computer 20 and gradient amplifier 22 of figure 2) "performs imaging with thinning out the phase encoding" [See figure 17 where the encodings are chopped.], "and when an image is reconstructed by using nuclear magnetic resonance signals detected by each of the coils of the multiple array RF transmitting coil, the image formation means performs an anti-aliasing operation by using a sensitivity profile" (i.e. the T2 sensitivity profile) col. col. 12 line 44 through col. 14 line 43] "of each of the coils

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constituting the multiple array RF transmitting coil" [See figures 1a and 2 in combination with the citations already provided in this claim, since the obtained signals come from each of the RF coils present.] The same reasons for rejection that apply to **claims 1, 2, 3 and 11** also apply to **claim 12** and need not be reiterated.

14. With respect to **Amended Claim 13, Pauly et al.**, shows and teaches that "the image formation means" (i.e. computer 20, the CRT and the operating console) "composes images reconstructed by using nuclear magnetic resonance signals detected by each of the coils of the multiple array RF transmitting coil to produce one image." [See figure 12 as an example of 1 slice image being produced from 2 of the half slice excitation pulses and the images of 21a, 21b, 15a-15d, co. 9 line 50 through col. 14 line 53.] The same reasons for rejection that apply to **claims 1, 2, 3 and 11** also apply to **claim 13** and need not be reiterated.

Prior Art of Record

15. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

A) **Vasanawala et al.**, US patent 6,307,368 issued October 23rd 2001.

Conclusion

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tiffany Fetzner whose telephone number is: (571) 272-2241. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday-Thursday from 7:00am to 2:10 pm., and on Tuesday and Thursday from 7:00am to 5:30pm.

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17. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Diego Gutierrez**, can be reached at (571) 272-2245. The **only official fax phone number** for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **(571) 273-8300**.

18. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application information Retrieval (PAIR) system Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PMR or Public PMR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PMR only. For more information about the PMR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PMR system contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/TAF/
March 28, 2008

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